ing to quell the disturbance, was treated with so little ceremony that a flag of distress was hoisted, and the vessel boarded by the French brig Onivier, which happened to be in the harbor at the time. Two detachments of soldiers were immediately sent on board, and brought the Bashi Bazouks to reason, after dealing some blows, which wounded severely many of the defaulters. Fifteen jumped overboard, some of whom were drowned.

A disturbance has lately taken place among the Pompiers of Bucharest, in consequence of their distatisfaction at their long arrears of pay, which, considering that it only amounts to six plastres per month, might certainly, one would suppose, be dealt out with something approaching regularity. The question touching the pay seems altogether to have been sunk by the authorities, who imprisoned the offenders for their mutiny against their chief. The reigning prince of Wallachia has nominated the Bojar Zanka Floresco to be director of the Department of the Interior, in place of Dr. Kretzulesku. The vintage of Wallachia has proved this year so remarkably fine that wine is to be had at three krutzers the okka.

An accident which might have been attended

ment of the Interior, in place of Dr. Kretzalesku. The vintage of Wallachia has proved this year so remarkably fine that wine is to be had at three krutzers the okka.

An accident which might have been attended with the most serious consequences, happened this week to her Imperial Majesty the Empress. It appears that she was taking a drive in one of the imperial carriages, when the coachman lost all command of the horses. The animals finding themselves free, started off at a furious pace, but, happily, a countryman, possessing great presence of mind placed his wagon transversely across the road, and thereby stopped the runaway horses. The coachman was thrown from his box by the concussion, but has now quite recovered from the effects o his fall. Her Majesty sustained no injury whatever. A code of laws respecting Catholic marriages has been prepared, under the auspices of Chevalier de Rauscher, Archbishop of Vienna, by six priests, without the aid of any lawyer. The document, which is already in the press, is not to be considered in the light of an established law, but ratheras a programme for the guidance of the church.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria, has definitely appointed Count Francis Kuenstein to be Ambassador Extraordinery and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Saxony.

His Excellency Sir Hamilton Seymour, the British ambassador at this court, presented his credentials to the Emperor in the course of the past week. He will be formally presented to Her Majesty the Empress, and the other members of the Imperial family, in a few days. The Hon. Mr. Ellict, who has been neting as charge-d'affaires pro tem, has now been finally relieved from the arduons duties of his office.

Mr. Bright, M. P., on the United States and the European War—Revolvationary Progress

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Mr. Bright, M. P., on the United States and the European War-Revoluctonary Progress and Manarchical Depression.

On Friday evening a meeting was held in a room of Messrs. W. Eckroyd and Son's new mill, Lombeshayes, Marsden, near Colne, to promote the interests of the Marsden Mechanics' Institute. There was a large attendance of working men, and the principal residents in the neighborhood, together with many ladies, were present.

Mr. Baroarr, M. P., addressed the assemblage. In the course of his remarks, he said:—But there were two or three facts which were so important, that if they could be fixed in the minds of the people, he believed there would soon be more interest taken in matters of foreign policy. Look at the United States. Their inhabitants were the same people as ourselves; the population was about equal to ourselves; the population was provided to a constitution of the was alloued to a great the next census it would probably be a little more. They had vastly more miles of railway—their rivers were traversed by gigantic steamboate—and the country presented altogether a picture of life, activity and energy, such as had never before been witnessed on the face of the earth. America had at this moment ocrtainly not more than one, if any, line-other was the population, w revenue, that they did not know what to do with it, and were likely to quarrel because they could not agree what tax should be taken off next. Their national debt was only half paid off—it was never large; ours was not only not being paid off, but was rapidly increasing. Each State had its own taxation for its own government expenses; and then there was the general taxation for the expenses of the general government. Taking all these toge ther, he supposed they would not amount to more than twelve millions a year; but say fifteen millions. This year, in this country, with no more population than theirs—ours being not nearly so well off, and they not having a tenth part of our pauperism, ignorance and crime; he would shut out from consideration that unfortunate and horrible blot upon their system—not upon their system, for it was rather an accident of the past—elavery; but with this comparative state of things, they had raised not more than twelve or fifteen millions sterling, and this country would expend, in all probability, nearly one hundred millions. There would be the fifty or fifty-four millions for ordinary expenditure, and adding the expenditure of the war, he had not the smallest doubt that this country would actually expend this year eighty millions sterling over the sum which the people of the United States would expend. They knew the process of waiting before a race, and what chance a man had in running with another, if he had to take a sack of four upon his back. A very little difference in the weight made a wonderful difference in the endurance of the man or the horse. He would ask any rational man, let his sentiments he what they might about the Russian and the Turk, "Is it possible that these two countries can go on—one hurlened with this enormous and incredible expenditure, and the other almost entirely free from it—and that this country should keep equal in the race with the United States?" If we could conceive going on for the year, and no witchey of statecrate on the sea or in manufactures a

punishments. Look at the efforts made to get up reformatory institutions in different parts. All this only showed that there was a world of work for our benevolent men, our government and our statesmen to do in this country, which never could be done so long as from fifty to eighty millions a year should he abstracted from the industry of the country more than would be necessary, if we pursued a different policy. He was certainly of opinion that every £100 taken from the people in taxes more than was necessary for the honest and faithful good management of the affairs of the country, provided for the country a pauper or a criminal; and until we could keep more within ourselves the vast products of our industry, and apply them to our own advantage, he saw no sort of result that could come—or at least no considerable result—from all the efforts made to improve the condition of the country. We sometimes spoke harshly of our forefathers, and thought that if we had lived in their days we should have been wiser than they were—that we should never have stoned the prophets—and that we should never have stoned the prophets—and that we should have at least avoided burdening our posterity to a degree from which they never could extricate themselves. But we appeared to be following the same course: burdening our posterity, looking after every description of vague and visionary advantage, and actually protesting, almost becoming violent with

the policy and asked the people to be makerish. At this very mement there was not the smallest. At this very mement there was not the smallest. At this very mement there was not the smallest doubt that every force in Europe, except flagiand, would wish now. after two years of war, to restore tranquility to Europe. It was a fact which he stated, he was sure, from information that could not probability of the war being carried on for another campaign or longer, it was owing to the zealous and almost violent advocacy of further war by the press and by a portion of the people. Every nation concerned, but England, would be in favor of making macions. We were like a horse that "cant' stand corn"—we had fixed—we had thrown all the issues of the war were the country in the supposed that in France there was hardy to be found a man who would lift up his hand in favor of a continuance of the war, yet in this country he would not say the majority, but a very large number, no doub, would be very much discountry he would not say the majority but a very large number, no doub, would be very much discountry he would not say the majority with a very large number, no doub, would be very much discountry he would not say the majority with a very large number, no doub, would be very much discountry he would not say the majority with a very large number, no doub, would be very much discountry he would not say the probability to be found a flag to the country whatever the called the restore the country whatever he called himself, it might be depended upon that he was a much greater enemy to he with the probability of the were not essential to the safety of the country, whatever he called himself, it might be depended upon that he was a much greater enemy to the probability of the war the probability to be found and the were the season of the probability of the war were the war with the probability of the war with the probability of the war with the probability of the ware the war with the probability of the work of the probability of

chy and chaos such as he should not like his child-dren or grand children to be partakers of. (Applause).

Military and Naval Strength of Sweden.

[From the Paris Constitutionnel, Dec. 19.]

The military organization of Sweden is rather complicated, but is excellent, and admirably organized for the special position of the country. There are three manners of recruiting and maintaining its army, which consist, first, of troops enrolled in the active army, composed of volunteers usually engaged for six years; these form the regiments of the guard and the kernel of the artillery and engineering corps, and the number is limited to 7.692 men. Second, of troops under arms (indelta) 33.405 men, not reckoning their officers. This portion of the army is exclusively formed of military colonists, stationed on the estates of the crown and of private individuals, according to a system introduced by Charles XI. in 1680, which obliges each domain to feed, equip and pay one or several infantry or cavalry soldiers. The soldier of the indelta, a soldier laborer, is compelled to serve as long as he is physically fit so to do. These troops, perfectly drilled, disciplined like veterans, and hardened by the labor on roads and canals, in the construction of which government at times employs them, form a permanent srmy, always ready to march, although they are concentrated only once or twice during the year. Sweden can thus dispose of a standing army, in time of peace, of 42,000 men. The Island of Gothland has, moreover, a local militial 7,621 strong. The war footing is established, thirdly, by the conscription, or call to arms, of all Swedes from 20 to 25 years of age, who form a species of Landwehr, easily mobilized, whose effective is 95,295 men. Thus the Swedish army alone numbers 144,000; that of Norway consists of 14,324 regulars and 9,160 mfilitis, or a united war force of 170,000.

The Swedish navy is ilkewise maintained on a most respectable footing, and comprises 10 vessels of the line, 8 frigates, 4 brigs of which one has a

ceive an enormous developement from the one fact that 46,800 sailors figure on the lists as capable of service.

The Coasting Trade of Canadian Vessels.

From the London Shipping Gasette, Dec. 14.]

Some difficulties have just arisen in the United States lake ports upon the construction to be given to the terms of the Reciprocity treaty, as it bears upon the coasting trade carried on by Canadian vessels. We do not conceive that these difficulties will long exist, because the American journals of the lake ports, in the most liberal spirit, desire to see the obstacles removed. Several seizures of British vessels have been made at the Port of Oswego for an alleged infraction of the American revenue laws, in carrying cargoes from the American ports on the Upper lakes to Oswego, by the Welland Canal. The seizures appear to have been made in virtue of the American acts of 1789 and 1793, regulating the coasting trade, and imposing certain conditions and prerequisities upon the vessels engaged in such trade. We have not the clauses or conditions of these acts before us, but the rormer, we know, imposed a charge of 50 cents per ton on every ship or vessel, not of the United States, entered in one district from another district, having on board goods, wares and merchandise taken in one district. Under that act, vessels wholly owned and commanded by American citizens are alone enrolled and licensed to carry on the coasting trade. The discriminating duties, which entirely excluded foreign ships from participating in the coasting trade, have been preserved to the present time. Any one looking at the map will see,

however, that the case has been falsely strained by the Americans, and they are not justified in their position of classing these trades as American coasters. The last seizure, for instance, is of some twelve thousand bushels of wheat, shipped from Chicago to Oswego, on board the bark Northern Light, a Canadian vessel. A voyage involving the artificial transit of thirty-two miles of British territory cannot properly be regarded as a coasting voyage within the United States, by whatever vessel it may be performed. It involves a shipment from an American to a Canadian port, and then a re-shipment from the Canadian to an American port. The opinion of the Collector of Customs of Canada is clearly in favor of the perfect legality of the transaction on the part of our colonial vessels; but the matter is to be brought formally before the American government through our Minister at Washington, so that the matter in dispute may be finally set at rest.

The reciprocity treaty, in reference to articles

can government through our Minister at Washington, so that the matter in dispute may be finally set at rest.

The reciprocity treaty, in reference to articles from Canada into the United States, applies only to the productions of the colonies, and therefore it may be contended that it does not embrace the cases under consideration. Article 4 of the treaty, in its first division, provides for the navigation of the St. Lawrence "and the canals in Canada, used as a means of communication between the great lakes and the Atlantic ocean," by the citizens of the United States, upon equal terms with the citizens of Canada. The third subdivision of the same article is as follows:—

It is further agreed that British subjects shall have the right freely to navigate Lake Michigan with their vessels, boats and custs, so long as the privilege of navigating the river St. Lawrence, secured to American citizens by the above clause of the present article, shall continue, and the government of the United States further engages to urge upon the State governments to secure to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty the use of the several State canals, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser observes:—

jects of her Britannie Mejesty the use of the several State canals, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser observes:—
It will be borne in mind that the two countries border alike upon the natural waters embraced in the treaty, other than the St. I avrence and Lake Michigan, which lake is entirely within the territory of the United States; and, therefore, this special provision was made for the navigation of lake Michigan. In this term "navigate" something else must have been included tesdees the merright of saliing an empty vessel upon that lake, and the right to navigate would reem, without any violent stretch of construction, to imply the right to take a cargo to Chicago, and return with such a cargo at Lake Michigan, and certain privileges upon the canal, and the treaty gave him in return certain privileges upon the take. We confess it does not seem unreasonable to us that our Canadian friends should entertain the belief that a far and liberal construction of the treaty will place the civiens of the two countries upon the same basis throughout, in these respects. The difficulty in the case is, that the acts of Congress above mentioned impose upon clitices of the United States, in reference to the coasting trade, certain requirements which from their nature cannot be complice with by the Britain subjects, and under the g-neral views adopted by our Canacian friends, they would have actually an advantage over our shiptowners, because of their being free from trammels to which our citizens are subjected by existing hew.

Nothing should have been left to doubt or uncertainty in so important at point in the treaty. Free coasting upon the lakes should have been explicitly provided for. Governor Marcy was in favor of such a provision while the treaty was under negotiation, and it is to be regretted that it was overlooked by Lord Eigin and his Colonial advisers. It appears than freights have been less in Canadian bottoms than in freights have been excelled a

We find the tollowing important communication in the Vienna Gazette of the 18th ultimo:—

The projected Raab-Semlin Kaliroad is one of the greatest industrial enterprises that has ever been undertaken in Austin The railway which will be about 300

The projected Raab-Semlin Kallroad is one of the greatest industrial enterprises that has ever been undertaken in Austria. The railway, which will be about 300
English miles in length, will pass through the most ferrile parts of Huggary. The projected line will go by
Srony, Kis-Ber, Mor, Stahlweissenburg, Kalosz, Sumontenry, where a bridge will be thrown across the Sio,
Szoles, Mohacs, Essegg, and Mitrovices to Semlin. Few
difficulties will present themselves in the construction,
as there will be neither tunnels to baild nor dams to
make. Some bogs, will, however, have to be filled up,
and a long bridge to be built across the Brave at Essegg.
The rough estimate is, that the German mile (somewhat
less than five English), will cost 500,000 florins, and consequently the whole line 30,000,000 florins. Almost all
the land through which the railway is to pass belongs to
the founders of the company, so that the cost of the tervoin will not be great. Estates belonging to Prince Lipps,
Prince Esterbacy, Count Zleby, and Count Lamberg,
which have an area of 400,000 acres of land, either cultivated, or capable of cultivation, lie close to the projected
line, so it is probable these nobles will join the company.
The originators of the plan are the Counts John Waldstein, George Apponyl, Charles Apponyl, and George
Caroly. The first operation of the Austrian Commercial
Bank will be to purchase the Italian railroads, in company with certain English, French and Italian houses.
M. Pereire greatly desired to have the railroads in question for the Credit Mobilier, but when he last called on
Baron Bruck, the latter plainly teld him that the parties
who established the new Austrian Commercial Bank
would also rave the Italian railways. Up to yesterday
evening 16,469 persons had applied for 2,077,009 shares
in the new institution, so that the nominal amount subseribed is 415,411,800 florins. The railroads from Perau
(northern) line) to Troppan and Helitz is dnished, and
will be opened on the 17th of this month.

On the Ice on the Mississippi at St. Louis.—
Yesterday was a gala day on the ice in the river opposite this city. At least two thousand persons took the journey across the bosom of the Father of Waters as dry shod, safely, and in good condition as did the host of Israelites through the bottom of the Red Sea. The point of crossing was opposite the mouth of Chesnut street, and the place of recreation was a strip of clear ice about a hundred yards wide and extending for a mile up and down the Illinois shore. Upon this smooth surface were sporting all day long hundreds and hundreds of men and boys. Women were there, too, looking on and enjoying the fun. Of course so large a crowd had to be accommodated with drinks. The river had frozen over and water could not be procured for love or money. A few benevolent individuals of our city, therefore, went across and undertook to supply the general thirst. One man struck a tent and had painted in large letters over the entrance "Jake's Hoase." Around this hospitable spot acores were crowding all day long, anxious to slake their thirst. All kinds of liquors were served up in regular bar-room style. Other stands were scattered here and there on the ice, where the weary skaters, and, hose who had endured the fatigue of a trip across the river, were abundantly refreshed. Not a few of our citizens who generally suffer the colic on Sundays, and complain of the prohibitory law might be seen, from time to time, making the transit for their health's sake, and to test the strength of many other things beside that of the ice. To accommodate other tastes of our people, a wagon load of peanuts was hauled across, and rapidly sold out at at a dime a pint. In the afternoon, the moderation of the weather had softened the ice, so that but little enjoyment was had in skating; nevertheless the stream of pedestrians to and fro along the path which wound among the jagged fragments of ice, was kept up all day. Up near the Shot Tower there was another gang of men and boys enjoying themselves. We h

DEATH OF A LUNATIC FROM EXPOSURE.—Robert Thompson, a Scotelman, 35 years of age, who had lived at the Nail Works, near Troy, becoming deranged, was brought to this city on Thursday and placed in the asylum for lunatics, attached to the Almshouse. During that night he managed to make his escape from the room in which he was placed, by forcing his body through the bars of his window, which were but six inches apart, and in a made state made off. His absence from the building was not discovered until the next morning, when search being made for him he was found in a vacant lot adjoining St. John's burial grounds, stiff in death. His lower limbs were badly mutilated, caused by the heavy crust of snow through which he had walked. Deceased leaves a wife and three children.—Albany Argus, Jan. 12.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SHAWKE MISSION, K. T., Dec. 29, 1856.

Cold Weather—Steighing at Shawke.

The weather here is almost cold enough to irresse the Kansas free State question. Reports from Lawrence say that the "enemy" are still entreaching themselves, but as seeing is believing, we shall start for the late seat of war to day, and if we don't die of cold on the road, shall be there—p'ease the abolitionists—day after to-morrow, where you may expect to receive episites from Lawrence. The sleighing here—if one only had a sleigh—is A No. 1, and the mercury has neen below zero for a week. Seasonable, sint it? Wa shall enter Lawrence, K. T., on the first of January. What an auspicious beginning of the year!

Pri-Stavery Varns-Gen. Quisman Coming—The Especial Emigration from the South—The Buffaloes—New Stage Route to Lecomyton—Whitfield, dec.—Major Clarke's, (Indian Agent) Statement in Correction of a Misstatement in the free State Organ.

We have some two or three pro-slavery yarns, which as

AT, JANUARY 13, 1856.

AT THE PROPERTY SECTION OF SECTION 15 Contract the section of the section abolitionis's, may as well come in here.

We are assured that the standard of the pro-slavery company which marched to the seat of war from Jackcompany which marched to the seat of war from Jackson county, Mo., was carried by a slave—a slave, born and bred and dyed in the wool—in short, what Henry Ward Beecher would elegantly style "a long heeted, thick lipped, flat nosed and kinkey-headed specimen of the benighted and down-trodden sons of Africa"—who, nevertheless, marched galiantly in the van, bearing aloft the banner of pro-slavery, and armed cap a-pic. Poor deluded fellow! he dudn't know they "want a going" to shed their life's blood for his benefit; and this is what these terrible pro-slavery chaps call "putting the seeds shed their life's blood for his benefit; and this is what these terrible pre-slavery chaps call "putting the seeds of discension in their lead!" Wesl, it does look like it; but we object to, this procedure—It was taking an unfair advantage of the aboutionists. Where were the seeds of discension on their side? Who should have lead on them Sharpe's rifles and revolvers to do or die? Where were Goodly and Benefic Parker, and Sampel's

Some months ago a slaveholder in Lafayette county, Mo., passed through the town of Westport, in that state, on his way to select a farming location in Kansas Territory. He was accompanied by half a dozen likely negroes from his own plantation, all well mounted and completely armed, each fellow having a Colt's navy revolver tucked it to his right boot.

"Where the d—I are you going to with those niggers?" shouled an inquisitive friend to the planter, as the cavalcade trotted into Westport.

"Going?" was the reply, "why, where should I be going? I'm bound for kansas to hunt a claim, and as I knew I'd have to go by Lawrence, and down among those d—d abolitionists, I thought I'd better have a bedy guard, and brought some of my niggers along accordingly."

An old negro man a slave, belonging to a gentleman

ien the part of the editor of the Herald of Freedom, (a free State organ, published in the town of Lawrence.) We have not the pleasure of the gentleman's acqualatance, but presume that the paragraph which we are about, to quots was written under some misapprehension of the real facts in question, which have, however, been furnished us in writing by Major Clarke hiensell. Major Clarke seems to have acted wisery in correcting a statement that might otherwise have been capied into our eastern papers, thereby doing great injustice to a gentleman whose reputation is as unblemished as tant of any citizen of Kansas Territory.

[From the Herald of Freedom, Dec. 15.]

Major Clarks, Pottawotomic Agent, reinforced the mob at Lecompton on yesterday, with a party of Indians. As this party passed through Topesh they bosstedth at they would not return without a scalp—one on each shoulder. Clarke attempted last evening to shoot a free State man, but the bail passed through the leg of one of his own friends, shattering it very much, reneering it quite probable that it will have to be amputated.

Major Clarke's attement of the real facts in the transaction above alluded to:—

Major George W. Clarke, United States Indian Agent for the Potawotomics, being in the Indian Reservation, and learning that the country through which he was about to travel, with a large amount of public funds, was filled with armed and incendiary parties, adopted the precaution of bringing with him an escort composed of employes of his agency, among whom were five Potawotomics, whom he sent back the next day, and who did not participate in any manner in the territorial difficulties. Upon returning to his residence, near Lecompton, thaving in the meantime left his escort at that place, destant by some two and a half miles,) he found his family in greet: alarm from a threstened attack to be made upon his house that night. In the course of the series of his family, who were alarmed by one of its members, who came running in, and stated that the house—their pr

Posalison's, on the Lawrence Road, Eleven Miles from Westport.

Donalison's, on the Lawrence Road, Eleven Miles from Westport.

We are en roule to Lawrence, and have got thus far on our journey, in company with Major Geo. W. Clarke, United States Potawotomie Indian Agent, who had kindly offered us a seat in his conveyance. When, on halting at Jonale son's for the night, we were met by Rufus Doak, (a brother-in-law of the Major's.) who has just arrived from "House on the Prairie," (Major Clarke's residence,) which Mr. Doak left this morning with the intention of meeting the Major, to whom he is the bearer of most important letters. These letters come from 0r. Johnson, who has been several times shot at, as is alleged, by some one of the free State party.

House on the Prairie, (Major Clarke's residence, Massas Trightont, Dec. 30, 1855.

I EAR MAJOR—Rufus, the bearer of this letter, will inform you that matters are fast coming to a desperate conclusion with us—a crisis which requires both prompt and energetic action is approaching.

Your family is not safe here even for a single night. Your house is watched as though it were a den of thieves. Your do has disappeared; we presume he has been decoyed away and killed to prevent his giving an alarm. One of your carriage horses has been poisoned, and, in addition, to this, an attempt was made to fire your house. This occurred last night, between midnight and one c'clock A. M. It was most fortunate that we discovered the fire before it was too late; we were but just to it me to save the building. Had it been otherwise God only knews what would have become

ing. The bound for harban to hunt a chief, and sign the law if have to go by Lawrence, and down among those de-d abolitionite, I thought I'd better have belog gard, as brought some of my algregar along account of the law in the vicinity of Wesport, was asked whether he did not "wart to go and live among the tree cists men in "No! 'special my many and the men and the vicinity of Wesport, was asked whether he did not "wart to go and live among the tree cists men in "No! 'special my many and the men and the vicinity of wesport was asked whether he did not "wart to go and live among the received 'rang quality-could's think of guine thar, sir; crother ain the contract of the body and the contract of the body and the contract of the body and the contract of the

Charles Hammond, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in attaching hammer heads to shafts.

James Harrison, Jr., of Milwaukie, Wis., for improvement in padlecks.

Samuel R. Jones, of Baltimore, Md., for improvement in peg cutters for boots and shoes.

Ges. I. Jenks, of Providence, R. I., for improvement in machinery for making weaver's harness.

Jos. Johnson, of New Orleans, La., for improvement in manufacture of hats.

John F. Manahan, of Lowell, Mass., for improved mode of burning fuel. Ante-dated July 8, 1855.

Hiram B. Musgrave, of Cincinnati, O., for improvement in gas cooking stoves.

Wm. C. Pancost, of Geneva township, O., for improvement in cheese presses.

Wm. C. Pancost, of Geneva township, O., for improvement in cheese presses.

Charles Phillips, of Detroit, Mich., for improved machine for loading dirt carts.

Randall Pratt, of the township of Marple, Pa., for improvement in horse hay rakes.

J. J. Savage, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in excavating machines.

Christopher D. Copyan, of New Haven, Conn., for method of preventing bank notes, &z., from being counterfeited.

Gustavus Stone, of Belott, Wis., for improvement in blades for mowing machines.

Wm. Stoddard, of Lowell, Mass., fer mortising machine.

Wm. Stoddard, of Lowell, Mass., to improvement in Abraham Straub, of Milton, Pa., for improvement in machines for sawing marble obelisks.
Sok n G. Sayder, of Wheatfield, Pa., for improvement seeding machines.

Abner Whiteley, of Springfield, Ohio, for improvement in candle sticks.

Wm. F. Wyche, of Brookville, N. C., for improvement

in candle sticks.

Win. E. Wyche, of Brockville, N. C., for improvement in cultivating ploughs.
Geo. W. N. Yost, of Port Gibson, Miss., for improvement in cultivating ploughs.
Geo. W. N. Yost, of Port Gibson, Miss., for improvement in firearms.

James H. Merrill, of Baltimore, Md., for improvement in firearms.

Henry Peace, of Brockport, N. Y., assignor to himself, and James Roby of same place, for improvement in mowing machines.

John Reily, of Hart Prairie, Wis., assignor to Ialbot C. Doneman, et Ottawa, Wis., John Heath, of Sullivan, Wis., and John Reily aforesaid, for improvement in harvesters.

Sylvanus H. Whorf, of Roxbury, Mass., assignor to himself, and Charles Rice, of Boston, Mass., tor improvement in the manufacture of boots and shoes.

REISSUES.—Nathan Chapman, of Mystic River, Ct., for improvement in cotton presses. Patented Aug. 8, 1854.

Wm. S. Loughborough, of Rochester, N. Y., for machine for composing and setting types. Patented Oct. 23, 1852.

Horace W. Peassles, of Mension Bridge, N. Y., for improvement in machines for washing paper stock. Patented Jan. 23, 1855. English patent dated Sept. 20, 1854.

Abner Whiteley, of Springfield, Ohio, for improvement in track clearers to grass harvesters. Patented Aug. 22, 1854.

Debugn.—Augustus E. Witherill, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for design for perfumery bottles.

RUNAWAY LOCOMOTIVE.-About 12 o'clock, yes

RUNAWAY LOCOMOTIVE.—About 12 o'clock, yesterday, the crowd or persons at the railroad station in this city, awaiting the arrival of the train from Philadelphia, were not a little surprised at seeing a locomotive and tank coming up the road at high speed, which shot through the station like a meteor in chase of a rainbow, and hummed its course west, with unchecked speed, without angineer or other attendant. The inference was that some accident had happened, and the excitement was great; but information was received, in a short time, that a short distance below the locomotive works the morning train from Philadelphia here run into a train of empty trucks that was running on the track before it; demolishing a number of the trucks, and disengaging the locomotive and tank from them. The engineer and firman on the truck train, being frightened at the collision, jumped off, thus leaving the locomotive free for run down what it pleased. It was this came excerting through the city at "the top of its speed," without deigning to stop and take a drink as usual, and which seemed bound on a western expedition of such great moment, that it required all to "stand from under." without even giving warning of its approach. We did not hear that it has caused any serious accident on the road, nor where it finally "brought up."—Lancaster, Pa., Daily, Jan. 9.

MASONIC.—The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of New Jersey met at Trenton, on the 9th inst, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—Most Worshipful Grand Master—Daniel Babbit, of

Deputy—Dr. Varick, of Jersey City.
Senior Grand Warden—Dr. Janeway, Rahway.
Junior Grand Warden—George Finch, Red Bank.
Grand Treasurer—Elias Phillips, Trenton.
Grand Secretary—Joseph H. Hongh, Trenton.
Deputy Grand Secretary—John R. Chapin, of

turned out in immense numbers on Friday to take part in the funeral ceremonies of the late A. J. S.

Brooklyn City News

Commonities or ins Larx A. J. S. Dennaw.—The freenage turned out in Immense numbers on Friday to take part in the funeral ceremonies of the late A. J. S. Degraw. Every company in the Western district was out in full force, and the Eastern district and the Department of New York were numerously represented. Mr. Degraw, it will be recollected, met with an accident at the fire in Court street, on Monday morning last, caused by the falling of the south wall of Stilwell's foundry white engaged in the performance of his duties as a fireman. He lirgered until next day at one o'clock, when he breathed his last. Being extendively and favorably known, the melancholy event created a great sensation, particularly among the firemon, with whom he had been becaused from many years, and at the time of his dash was Frasident of the Fire Department Fund.

In honor to his memory the flags on the City Hall weep placed at half-mast. Firemer's Hall and all the engine houses in the city were draped in the emblems of mearaning, and all the fire bells were tolled during the march of the procession.

The Common Council assembled at the Mayor's office at one o'clock, and headed by the Mayor, proceedes to the Pacific street M. E. Church, where the funeral solemnities were to take place.

The firemen formed on the sidewalk about the City Hall park, under direction of the Marchal, torast D. Velsor, Chief Engineer; and Assistants Joseph Deweg. George Staley, Geo. Atwater, E. B. Refli and John Fayler.

The procession took up the line of march attro o'clock, in reversed order, as follows:

Engine Company No. 22, down to No. 1.

Hege Company No. 7 to No. 1.

Hose Company No. 1 to No. 1.

Hose Company No. 6 where the firm of the partment came mext, numbering about one hundred, and affer them came delegations from country towns, who brought up the rear.

Delegations of the New York Fire Department came mext, unmbering about one

DEAD.—The lifeless bodies of four men were found in the forecastic of the schooner Jupiter, lying at the foet of Congress street, on Friday morning. The vessel belongs to St. Ubes, Portugal, and had arrived bere a few days since from Turks Island, with a cargo of sait. The occur were all natives of Portugal. It seems that they filled a barrel with charcoal, and placing it or a bed of sand in the forecastic, made a fire to protect themselves from the cold. They turned into their berths, where all were sufficated. One of them was found lying near the hatchway on the deck, having ovidently attempted to make his escape. He was yet warm. The others were lying down as if asleep, their limbs and countenances presenting the same appearance as if alive. The barrel having been consumed, the fire communicated to the floor, into which it burnt a large hole and also scorched the stancheous, but did not spread further, for the want of air. It was out when the unfortunate men were discovered. Coroner Hanford being notified, empannelled a jury and held an inquest, and verdicts of death by suffocation were rendered.

Police Intelligence.
CHARGE OF BREACH OF TRUST AGAINST AN EXCOUNCILMAN.

Thomas Cooper, late a Councilman of the Thirteen

Thomas Cooper, late a Councilman of the Thirteenth ward, was arrested a few days since charged with breach of trust by Mr. Joseph Perkins, of No. 44 Horstio street. The affidavit of complaint, which we give, was made in October last, and a warrant for the arrest of the accused was issued at that time, but the officers were unable until recently to find him. It reads as follows:—
Joseph Perkins, of No. 44 Horstio atreet, being duir swern, deposes that in April last a subscription list was got up by his rienus for his benefit, he being blind and unable to work. That said list contained a general description of the objects contemplated by those who became subscribers, and also as appeal to those who were charitably disposed and who knew deponent's situation. And deponent arrher says, that Thomas and other persons, to collect for deponenty use and business whatever might be subscribed. Deponent is informed that said Cooper has collected from various persons a considerable sum of money, and has neglected and refused to pay the same to deponent, and therefore prays that justice may be done.

This affidavit is supported by one made by Mr. Samuel.

This affidavit is supported by one made by Mr. Namuse Radeliffe, of No. 202 West Eighteenth street; Mr. Jas. L. Miller, of 363 Broome street; and also by statements made by Mr. Elijah F. Purdy and others, all of whom had, by Cooper's solicitation, contributed to Mr. Perlin's relief. The accused was taken before Justice Flancen, and gave ball in \$500 to answer. He claims that, en trial, he can satisfactorily explain the matter.

ROBBING AN EMPLOYER.

Henry Murphy, a boy, 13 years of age, was yesterday arrested, charged with robbing his employer, Mr. John Sexton, soap and candle manufacturer, doing business at No. 12 Desbroses street, of \$60 in bank bills, which he took from a desk in the office. After getting possession of the money the boy gave it to his mother, and is was found in her possession by officer Evans, of the Fifth ward police. Mrs. Murphy was also arrested on a charge of having feloniously received the money, and both were held by Justice Connolly to await an examination.

AREEST OF HOUSE THIEVES.

About two o'clock on Fri ay afternoon, Mr. Charles Hutching, of 39 West street, observed two suspicious looking men coming out of his premises, and thinking they had been there to steal, he caused their arrest by officers Sitvey and Hayes, of the First ward police. On searching them a lot of skeleton keys were found on their persons, and some of the keys fitted Mr. Hutching's froat door. It was soon ascertained that the house had been entered and robbed of a set of silver spoons, a daguerrestype likeness, and some other articles, all of which were found in a sink in the rear of premises No. 25 Greenwich street, into which the prisoners ran when they found themselves discovered. They gave their names as John Moore and George Mason, and were committed to prison by Justice Connolly, to answer a charge of burglary.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.

Levi Aares, a Prussian, was on Friday arrested by Sergeant Jourdon, of the Lower Folice Court, charged by Mr. Antonio Herzog with wilful and corrupt perjury, committed on the 8th inst, before Justice O'Connor, at which time he was a winess in the case of Gohes w. Herzog. There were three other affidavits of complaint made against the accused in the case, and he was taken before Justice Connolly and committed to the Tombs, in default of \$3,000 ball, to answer. Aaron is a cap manufacturer, and resides at 208 William street.

facturer, and resides at 208 William street.

OHARGE OF EMBEZZIFMENT.

James Houghton, an employé of the National Express
Company, was on Friday arrested by Capt. Carpenter
and officer King, of the Fifth ward police, charged by
Mr. Wm. P. James, a member of the company, with
having feloalcouly or otherwise taken \$700, the property
of the company, and appropriating the same to his ewa
use. He was taken before Justice Connelly, and committed to await an examination.

FATAL FAIL AT A POLICE STATION .- An inquest was FAIL FAIL AT A POLICE STATION.—An inquest was on Friday held by Coroner Connery, at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of Robert W. Humphrey, a native of Ireland, twenty-nine years of age, whose death was the results of a fail received a few days ago at the Fourteenth ward station house. The deceased had applied for ledgings for the night; and in going to them accidentally fail down afflight of states. The jury readered a verdict of "death from pneumonia and delirium tremens, the result of a fail."

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—A child, four years of age, daughter of Mr. James Hone, residing at No. 28 Night.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—A child, four years of equal daughter of Mr. James Hope, residing at No. 93 Minth avenue, was fatally burned on Thursday evening, and died the same night. It appears that she was playing with a piece of lighted paper at the time of the accident, when her cisthing took fire from it. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.—Coroner Connery held an inquest on Friday, at No. 29 West Thirty-second sirved, upon the body of Michael Parlin, a native of Ireland, seventy years of age, who died from want and exposure at the above house. The jury rendered a verdict to that effect.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.—Johannah Johnson, a negre weman, sixty-five years of age, bore is Maryland, was found.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.—Johannah Johnson, a negre weman, sixty-five years of age, born is Maryland, was found
dead on Friday morning, in the basement of house Ne.
52 Worth street. The room being close, and having a
stove in it, led to the belief that she had died of suffocetion from gas; but an inquisition held upon the body by
Coroner Gambie revealed the fact that she had died of
apoplexy, the result of a long course of intemperamen,
and a verdict to that effect was rendered.

DEATH AT A POLICE STATION.—Coroner Hills on Priday
held an inquest upon the body of John Woods, a very intemperate man, who died at the Sixth ward pelice sution, where he had been accommodated with lodging.
The jury rendered a verdict of death from exposure and
cold.